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COMING CIVILIZATION

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Impressions from Abroad

By Victor L. Berger.

II. The Working Class Movement of Germany

HE watchword of the German Social-Democracy is: Down with all that oppresses; down with all that opposes the march of mankind towards the full noon-day civilization.

And there is not another country in the world where the Social-Democracy has so far succeeded in organizing and uniting such a powerful army for the advance of Socialism as in Germany.

This gigantic and grand movement does not appear at all on the surface—at least not at first glance to the casual observer.

One who does not look for Socialists would hardly believe that—according to the results of the municipal elections all over the empire and the elections in Saxony and Baden this year—over a third (or nearly one-half) of the entire adult population in Germany are in favor of a party aiming at the complete overthrow of the present political and economic conditions.

However, the party is there all right. And its organization, on both the political and the economic fields, is the most perfect and smoothest running of its kind in the world.

Thirty years ago the mere idea that the Social-Democrats of Germany would count over 600,000 men enrolled in the party, and almost 2,000,000 in their trades unions, would have staggered the imagination of a Bismarck, and would have been deemed incredible even by some of the Socialist leaders of Germany. However, today the Social-Democracy of Germany has these.

Nor is this all. The growth of the press, both the political and the trades union press, is wonderful to behold. Every city of any size has a Socialist daily. Every trades union has its national organ and some have local papers besides. The co-operative movement has grown to such dimensions that the store-keepers and traders are crying for special legislation. The palaces which the trades unions have built—Gewerkschafts-Häusern—not only in cities like Berlin and Hamburg, but also in much smaller towns, are simply amazing.

And most astonishing is the matter-of-fact fashion in which these things are regarded, not only by the average German working men, but also by the leaders. They all continue in the even, plodding tenor of their way, and seem to be surprised that any man wonders at their accomplishment. They seem to think that it had to come as it came. They do not at all boast of their achievements.

Truly a great people are these Germans. And worthy of them are their leaders.

These leaders are not the brilliant men or the great geniuses one would expect to find. They all seem to have a fine common school education, far better than the average labor leaders in our country. And men like August Bebel, Karl Kautsky, Eduard Bernstein, Franz Mehring and even Karl Legien of the trades union movement, and some others, are undoubtedly men of rare genius, besides being scholars.

The personality of August Bebel is wonderful in its magnetism and simple grandeur. Kautsky, Bernstein and many of the others typify the German talent for thorough research and diligent study which in a similar field has made the German universities the greatest institutions for learning in the world. And the editors of their daily papers usually have the title of Dr. before their names.

However, it is not merely the personnel of the general leadership that has accomplished these great results—or at least not that alone.

It is that remarkable sense of duty—"Pflichtgefühl"—in German—peculiar to the Teuton race, which works miracles when combined with awakened class-consciousness and Socialist solidarity.

I watched with sheer astonishment the efficient way in which the minor officials of the trades unions as well as of the political party conduct their business—although all of these men graduated only from the shop or the factory.

And I was gratified everywhere to observe the very conscientious manner in which every man did his work—no "chair-warming," no time killing, no attempt to shirk, everything went like clock work.

Truly the movement in Germany owes a very large share of its success to this tremendous and very numerous corps of subaltern officers, who carry out to the iota the suggestions and orders of the party, of the trades unions or of their leaders, with infinite patience and pains-taking detail.

We have no such army in America—although I noticed something similar in Austria.

Great and marvelous as is this Socialist movement in the old "Fatherland," yet it is only fair to say that in some degree it owes at least its unheard-of growth at the polls to the prevailing conditions in Germany.

In the first place, militarism is rampant in Germany, probably more so than in any other European country.

The motto of the ruling class there is: "If you want peace you must be armed for war." This leads to incessantly increasing armaments, and it also creates the distrust of the other nations.

The ruling classes in Germany follow this policy, first, because they profit by it.

The sons of the nobility serve as officers in the army and navy, and the continual armaments help to enrich some manufacturers and contractors.

Besides, the emperor, the nobility and the capitalist class depend on the army to maintain their class rule at home.

But these armaments are exceedingly costly. The German Empire is continually on the verge of bankruptcy.

The imperial debt requires for interest alone over \$36,000,000 annually and over three-quarters of this interest is paid upon debts incurred for the army and navy.

And what is worse, the ruling class of Germany has hitherto pursued the easy method of getting the great bulk of the necessary funds by indirect taxation—that is, by putting duties, taxes and customs on the necessities of life.

In Germany "protection" is almost as rampant as in the United States.

The nobility especially, which owns a great share of the land, derives its chief revenue from agricultural products, has so far succeeded in forcing upon the empire a policy of taxing and excluding foreign imports of grain, flour, meat and other foodstuffs.

This policy of protection of "home products" has resulted in an unprecedented rise in the cost of food, especially of meat.

And this means not only dear food, but increasingly dearer food because the population of Germany increases annually by about one million, and the production of food within the empire cannot keep pace with it.

The agrarian class, that is, mainly the nobility, reaps the gigantic profits. But the pieces of meat of the tables of the German workingmen and of the lower middle class, and even the lower officials, grow smaller and smaller from year to year.

And not only meat, but also bread, butter, eggs and, above all, milk, have risen correspondingly in price.

In thirty years the indirect taxation in Germany has trebled. And during the last ten years the cost of living in Germany has doubled.

Again, this the Social-Democracy of Germany has simply raised the war cry: "Abolish indirect taxes and abolish especially all taxes."

on food!" This was the main issue of the German Social-Democracy in all election campaigns of recent years.

The German Social-Democracy went so far as to boycott certain goods on which there is a tax, in order to diminish the revenue of the state from that source.

Thus, for instance, there is a general and absolute boycott in Germany upon whisky, brandy and liquors of all kinds.

Thus, the party intends to hit the system of indirect taxation—moreover, to punish the nobility which derives a great part of its income from the manufacture of "Schmäps"—and last, but not least, to promote the cause of temperance and improve the physical condition of the working class.

This is a repetition of the Boston boycott of tea of 1770 years ago—only it is a boycott on "cold tea," for which the Bostonians of that day would hardly have stood.

Besides, the German Social-Democrats are anti-monarchical. They are republicans and make no secret of it.

They oppose militarism. They are patriots in the right sense. They say that civilized nations should be rivals, not in the building up of great armies and fleets, but in works of peace and civilization.

They say: This earth is large and rich enough to make happiness and welfare possible for all men. All that is necessary is to establish all nations on a footing of peaceful civilization and culture.

As for taxes, the German Social-Democrats want them to be imposed on those who can bear them most easily. The party demands the introduction of a progressive income tax on all whose incomes are over \$1,250, which in Germany would practically exclude the entire working class. And also a progressive property tax on all who possess \$12,500.

All other demands are similar in nature and, like these, are very apt to appeal to the masses of the German people—not only to party men and not only to the proletarians.

Of course, the German Social-Democracy does not for one moment hide the fact that it is a revolutionary party—that when the time comes and circumstances permit, it will bring about an absolute change in the political and economic conditions of the empire. However, the main stress in all elections is laid upon the questions of the day—upon purely municipal issues in municipal elections, and upon the issues mentioned above in national and provincial elections.

A party, such as some of our impossibilists dream of, would be considered a stupid nightmare even by the most radical Social-Democrat of Germany.

I may say that the German Social-Democracy can practically learn nothing from the party in our country. Except, that some of our so-called Marxists might serve as a horrible example of how Marxism, which is a living force, can be distorted in some diseased minds.

Furthermore, the trades unions of Germany can learn nothing from our trades unions. Except that they could learn how not to do things. This is, in case the German trades unions were inclined to change their policy—which, by the way, there is not the slightest danger, in spite of Gompers.

Yes—all hail to the German Social-Democracy!

Germany was the mother of scientific Socialism. And its grand, united and magnificent movement still stands before the world as an illustrious example to be emulated but not to be surpassed.

The civilized world and especially the proletariat of the civilized world has still a great deal to learn from Germany. And no one could learn more than the members of the American Socialist and the American trades union movements.

Victor L. Berger

Civilization a Nightmare Under Capitalism

Works Its Men Sundays.

Fond du Lac, Wis., Dec. 6.—The Fond du Lac Chureh Furnishing Company has been obliged to work Sundays as well as nights to keep pace with the increased business during the last month. Thanksgiving Day while other shops were closed to allow the workmen a holiday, the entire force at this plant worked twelve hours.

Funeral Held at Night.

Lima, O., Dec. 6.—To make sure that his fellow employees in a factory with which he had been identified for forty-two years would have the melancholy privilege of attending his funeral, B. L. Kirk, dying, left written instructions to his son that the services be held at night. His wish was complied with, and the funeral was held last night.

1,500 Troops Stop a Strike.

Bridgeport, O., Dec. 6.—With 1,500 troops on hand, disorders in the strike zone of the Acme-Standard mills of the American Sheet & Tinplate company failed to appear today. Neither did the plants resume operation. Officials of the company believed that the

presence of the guardsmen would result in many men returning to work today. However, none did. It is said in the event the men do not resume work by tomorrow evening importations will be made.

Mine Disaster Suspects.

Cherry, Ill., Dec. 4.—State Attorney Eckert of Bureau county has appealed to the Chicago police to assist in apprehending Alex Rosenjack and Robert Deans, the two men alleged to have been directly responsible for the burning of the St. Paul coal mine and the death of 310 miners. Rosenjack fled from Cherry after his life had been threatened and Deans is said by Coroner Malm to have been kidnapped by unknown persons.

Strikebreakers Shipwrecked.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Dec. 6.—As a result of a collision between the steamers Steinbrenner and the Berwind last evening in Mud Lake, the Steinbrenner is now resting on the bottom and the Berwind has a large hole in its starboard bow, and its forepeak is full of water, but the cargo hold is water tight.

The crew who got away in the boats landed on Round Island after a hard

wind in the fierce wind. There they collected food and started a big fire to keep warm and attract attention. The rain had changed to snow, and as they had no time to get any extra clothing, some were in a sorry plight. The fire was seen by the lighthouse keeper of Round Island light who took them to the light house and cared for them until they were taken off and put on board the Sonoma.

J. Plute Morgan, Cormorant.

New York, Dec. 3.—Through the purchase of the control of the Equitable Life Assurance society, J. P. Morgan is today acknowledged the insurance king of America, the dominating factor in the nation's finances and the master and controlling spirit of the insurance situation in New York.

It was figured today that Mr. Morgan dominates financial institutions representing in assets and resources \$2,231,117,831.

More Insurance Scandals.

New York, Dec. 6.—State Superintendent of Insurance Hotchkiss, in an official report issued late this afternoon, charges George P. Sheldon, president of the Phoenix (Fire) Insurance company of Brooklyn, with mis-

application of funds, with forgery of reports to the insurance department, with "wash sales" of questionable assets, and recommends him to the criminal authorities of New York county for such action as may seem proper.

The loss to the company, according to Sup't. Hotchkiss, will total \$1,000,000.

The directors of the company, who include half a dozen men of financial prominence in New York and Brooklyn, are complained of in that they

system dominated by the great capitalists of the most advanced countries.

Concentration of Ownership and Control.—The ownership of this accumulating and expanding capital tends to become concentrated in fewer hands, and its control to be even more concentrated.

Concentration is a normal outcome of competition, which it in turn destroys. It is often promoted by special legislative favors—protective tariffs, land grants, monopolistic franchises, etc.—and by illegal methods on the part of the capitalists. But even without these it would come about, somewhat more slowly, through the workings of competition.

As already stated, larger capitalists have the advantage in competition. In any industry, as a rule, a large capital gives a higher rate of return to the owner than a small one (up to a limit set by the technical and social conditions of the time); large enterprises can undersell small ones and yet have a sufficient surplus to increase their plant and gain a still increasing advantage. The large enterprises continue to grow and absorb a greater share of the trade. The smallest ones are forced to two alternatives—either separately they must leave the field, becoming bankrupt or selling out to large competitors; or

it has been noted that, in the process of capitalist accumulation, there is a continual increase in the amount of capital necessary to carry on an enterprise profitably. From this it follows that it becomes ever harder for small capitalists to establish a new enterprise successfully in competition with those already in the field.

Concentration of control even

never exercised their functions as directors.

More amazing than these disclosures was the charge that large sums had been loaned to former officials of the state insurance department, men who had been censured in the report of the Armstrong legislative investigation for their carelessness in examining the New York Life, the Mutual Life, and the Equitable Life companies. These loans in several instances resulted in heavy losses to the Phenix company.

several of them must combine to form one large enterprise. Besides combinations thus forced by fear of failure, combinations of large enterprises are formed for the purpose of increasing the advantage already gained. In place of the maxim of early capitalism, "Competition is the life of trade," we now have the principle recognized even by bourgeois economists that "Wherever combination becomes possible, competition becomes impossible."

Combination generally begins with attempts to limit competition within a certain group while retaining separate organization and ownership—price agreements, joint selling agencies, pools, etc. These are ineffective, partly because illegal, chiefly because capitalists cannot trust each other. Then comes actual combination by merger or formation of holding companies, which unify ownership and control.

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Concentration of control even

(Continued to 2d page)

A Study Course in Socialism

Prepared Under Auspices of the National Party

Lesson VI.—The Economics of Capitalism

HE Expansion of Capitalism.—Capitalism expands, not only by the accumulation of capital in those industries and those countries in which the capitalist system already prevails, but also by the extension of the system to other industries and to other countries.

Capitalism in its mature form first appeared in the cotton and woolen manufacture in England. But the use of machinery in those industries created a large demand for machinery and for coal. Coal mining, iron mining, and the making of machinery were forced into the same course of development. Increased production of machinery and coal facilitated the introduction of similar methods into the manufacture of other textiles, other metal goods and many other commodities. Part of the surplus-value derived from industries already capitalized was all the time being invested either directly by its owners, or

opened in commerce, becoming a market for manufactured goods from capitalist countries and supplying them with raw materials and with its own peculiar products. Then by conquest or by bribing or bullying native rulers, capitalists get grants of land, mines, concessions for building railways and exclusive commercial privileges. Finally they introduce capitalist industry into the country, employing native workers at low wages. Such industry, once established, tends to crowd out native handicraft and gradually develop the characteristic features of capitalist society, the ownership remaining largely in the hands of the financiers of older capitalist countries.

Nor is capitalism confined to manufacture, mining, transportation, commerce, and finance, though in these branches it first develops. Later it invades the field of agriculture, as will be seen hereafter. Thus capitalism tends to spread to all departments of economic life in all countries, establishing virtually similar social conditions throughout the world, the whole

Child Labor—With Special Reference to Wisconsin

By Charles Sandburg

(Written for the HERALD.)

WISCONSIN is not as bad as some states in the matter of child labor. We have nothing in this state quite so fearful as the Pennsylvania breaker boys or the mill children of the South.

But I am sure that we have children living and working amid industrial conditions in this state and these children are numerous enough and the conditions in which they work are vicious and demoralizing enough to disturb the conscience of any man who prizes decency.

The difference between Pennsylvania or southern plutocrats and the Wisconsin plutocrats is that while the former rob the cradle, the latter only rob the home and the school. In Pennsylvania and the Carolinas the little "kiddies" are taken as soon as they are out of dresses—as soon as they get into shorts pants they are put into the mines or alongside the looms and bobbins. But in Wisconsin we wait a while until the "kiddies" have had their short pants a while, but before the child ever gets into high school or even finishes grammar school, it goes into shop or mill or store. This will hold in the vast majority of cases.

This does not mean that there are no instances in this state of the cradle being robbed. There are hundreds of children all over the state of Wisconsin who are below the age of fifteen but are grinding away in the factories, generally with consent from their parents. Of the school room and the playground these little fellows have not seen much. And they have seen even less of a real home, for what is the home of the workingman or widow so desperate and forlorn that its freshest hope has to be sent out to the factory?

Children have been called "human morning glories born into blossom from the soil of human love." This may be poetry or it may be science. But certainly we cannot call it other than a tragedy, an individual tragedy and a social tragedy, when a child is seized from the school and the playground and thrown into the long hours, the bad

hours of the cradle being robbed. The American people are now being calmly told by a member of the small circle benefited by the monopoly on leather that the common people of this country will sooner or later be compelled to give up leather shoes and we had better commence to prepare for it.

He says that the price of leather will soon make shoes so expensive as to deprive us of them and further that the people of Europe to a large extent either go barefoot or else wear wooden shoes, and as we are no better than they, we will meet with the same condition.

It seems as if the limit will never be reached. The nerve of those hogs who are already gorged from stealing the product of the workers is simply astounding. We are now paying for shoes a price sufficient to allow the manufacturers to perpetually enjoy riotous living, joy rides and the purchase of dukes and earls for their daughters and it seems that even these little favors do not suffice. They desire more of our wealth to indulge in a more licentious and debauched mode of living.

Since they are taking almost

nothing for the work done under fair conditions.

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Some Practical Points on Co-operation

(Written for the HERALD.)

DUE to the success which the co-operative movement has brought to the Socialist party in Europe, considerable discussion regarding co-operation has been going on among the Radical and Socialist elements during the last few years.

Unfortunately the reading matter on the subject almost entirely concerns the English co-operative movement. This, unfortunately, I must say, when I consider the Belgian and the Dutch co-operative movements as a much better example to pattern after. A significant illustration of the difference between the English and the Belgian movements can be found in the fact that the English have arrived at a stage where they find difficulty in securing a proper investment for their profit, while the Belgians, although not making any less profits, have no difficulty in this respect, as considerable sums are spent on the education and on the support of the economic struggles of the organized workers.

I have had the constitution of the Belgian movement translated and advise every prospective co-operator to secure a copy of it before starting their organization. It also would be well for them to consider a few practical points which I will mention here.

"In beginning a co-operative movement it is advisable, usually, to start with the distribution of the staples of life, such as bread, coal, butter, eggs, dry goods, groceries, etc. It is seldom profitable to begin with co-operative production, because in looking for a market, co-operative production would have to consider competition with the capitalist employer of cheap labor."

"With bread, however, the situation is different; in the first place, because the members of the co-operative movement themselves form a market for it; and secondly, the secret of success in co-operative societies lies not so much in the elimination of the manufacturer's profit as in the stability and centralization of the distribution. A careful study of statistics will show that the producing co-operative societies have not been nearly so successful as the distributive co-operative societies."

Let me emphasize again the necessity of beginning with the staples of life. There are several reasons for this. One is that bread

and coal are much more extensively dealt in by the average workingman than furniture or articles of luxury.

Another reason is that since the co-operative societies are under a democratic management, the articles chosen at the beginning are as simple as possible. It requires much more technical knowledge to conduct a distribution of groceries, for example, than of bread. One of the tendencies of the awakening proletariat is to use every privilege they have to the fullest extent regardless of whether they are qualified to use these privileges or not, it is only after experience that they come to their second awakening. It is then that they begin to understand that they don't know, and to know that they don't know is the beginning of true knowledge. Many co-operative societies have been unsuccessful because of failure to take into consideration the intellectual standard of their members. Frequently a society is patterned after a certain stage of development of a co-operative movement in Europe, seemingly ignoring the fact that the movement did not begin with that stage.

The object of the co-operative society is not primarily profit. Co-operative societies are not properly combinations of capitalists, however small, for the exploitation of the general public. In Belgium, France and Holland, for example, the co-operative societies sell to members or proposed members only. Their principal objects are to secure the advantages of wholesale buying, without the intervention of the middleman, and to centralize distribution.

The methods of the society are illustrated by a diagram taken from the membership book of a society in Belgium. Checks are sold to the members and the amount of money spent for each article is entered as shown in the diagram. Dividends are declared on the amount of money spent in checks. This system gives the society a large capital in advance to work with, prevents petty graft on the part of officials and is a simple and effective method of determining the amount of dividends to be declared.

In order to educate the people in the wisdom of ordering supplies for some time in advance, slips are distributed containing the various items carried by the co-operative stores. These are arranged very much like a calendar with pencil attached, so that the housewife can jot down on the spur of the moment what she needs. The stores began by calling for these orders every two days until they succeeded in educating their members to order an entire week in advance. The cash thus paid in enables the stores, as I said, to buy for cash at wholesale and at a considerable saving on the current retail rates. At the end of regular periods, usually

six months, all the money above operating expenses thus saved—not profits on sales in the ordinary sense, but savings through co-operative wholesale buying—is returned to the members in cash or in merchandise in ratio of their purchases.

It is important to emphasize the distinction between such co-operative societies and the many attempts which have been made by groups of individuals to make profits for themselves through exploitation of the general public under the pretense of co-operation. To get business these so-called co-operative societies have usually begun by selling below the market price. They have immediately become subject to the competition of more heavily capitalized concerns that were able to divert their business by underselling, just as the Standard Oil does. They have had no hold on the allegiance of their outside public, such as true co-operative organizations have upon their membership. Their business is without the solid stability in which a true co-operative society is guaranteed by the allegiance of its membership. The result has been that they have invariably enjoyed but a brief existence. In a word, "co-operative societies for profit" bear much the same relation to true co-operation that "reform" bears to Socialism.

So far as the practical side of it is concerned, this is about as much as can be said in generalities. Should any prospective co-operators want advice, however, I will gladly render every assistance on receipt of a resume of the situation.

In conclusion it may be said that not the least important feature of co-operative work is its educational value. It makes an admirable propaganda, and while teaching the Socialist and non-Socialist alike the value of co-operation as against ruinous competition, it prepares the public mind gradually for the co-operative commonwealth.

P. Vlag.
Rand School of Social Science, 112
East 19th street, New York.

An Economic Vampire.

That union-smashing is profitable to the United States steel corporation is vividly shown in the report of the big steel trust covering its net earnings for the quarter ending Sept. 30. The report shows that where the corporation is able to rob the toiler of his wages it is able to declare increased dividends.

The net earnings of the trust for the quarter ending Sept. 30 were \$26,907, against \$29,340,401 for the quarter that ended June 30. Detailed statements by months indicate a steady advance since the "return for the better" in February, 1908, say the financial columns of the capitalist papers, heralding the increased dividends of the steel trust as a return of prosperity.

Between the lines of the report can also be seen the wheels of capitalism that bring poverty, disease and death to the toilers in the steel mills.

The common capitalization of the steel corporation is, roundly, \$500,000,000. The increase in the dividend rate, therefore, of 1 per cent per annum, which has been made, will mean an increase in expenditure for dividends of \$5,000,000.—Brauer Zeitung.

Sanctified Capitalism.

A big Four Railroad treasurer stole over \$600,000 of the company's funds. No doubt he learned the trade from his employers. Stealing has become a modern business principle.

Thirty-nine divorces in 300 minutes recorded in the circuit court at Ed-

The Painted Lady—By Robert Hunter

OW cumming are the efforts being made on all sides to hand-paint capitalism.

The lips and cheeks are tinted red, the eyebrows blackened, the nose powdered.

Wherever we go we see the powerful force to deceive the multitude by concealing as much as possible the real nature of capitalism.

A broad the painting is done on a national scale and by such master artists as Lloyd-George and Aristide Briand. Here it is done by Civic Federation committees, by reform associations and by industrial welfare.

At Ludlow, Massachusetts, there has been conducted a notable experiment in painting the creature.

The bosses there have built houses for the workers, baths have been supplied, the walls of the factories calcined, pictures hung, looking-glasses supplied and every kind of gentle effort made to charm and fascinate the weary workers.

Those manufacturers of Ludlow are as fatherly in their care of their workers as if they were children.

The magazines print articles about the goodness of the bosses and how superior is their treatment of their employees. In fact, the bosses furnish to the employees, one of the workmen says, "everything they need except real money."

Nevertheless, all the hand-painting of these great masters cannot conceal the hideous face of capitalism and despite all the efforts made the workers become more and more discontented.

The papers print that in Ludlow—in Ludlow even there is a strike of two thousand five hundred workers. Three hundred armed police patrol the plants.

The workers are starving and the papers say the spirit there is one which may yet bring bloodshed. Strike-breakers are being imported and one fired several revolver shots the other day into a crowd of strikers.

Everything but real money. That's what the painted lady offers. Geraniums, combs and brushes, baths and white aprons, she offers anything, everything, but real money.

"And so we find the fight goes on. Despite the leaders, despite the paternalism of the bosses, despite petty reforms, despite every effort made to sweeten misery, the fight goes on.

For capitalism can never be made lovely. She can never bring peace, serenity or comfort. She can never be really loved.

You can talk of brotherhood between capital and labor, you can live the fatherhood of welfare associations and you can preach reform and even practice reform, you can paint, and paint but it will avail nothing.

Strikes will go on, evictions will continue, strike-breakers will be imported, the police will be used and leaders will go to jail. The bosses must have their dividends and the people their misery—to the end.

And Ludlow is perhaps the most noted experiment in paternalism that exists in this country. But it cannot close the gap, it cannot ease the struggle and after all the Thanksgiving and Christmas dinners, after all the bringing together of the exploited and the exploiters the break comes.

The break that is bitterer for the experiment in paternalism, the break that breeds intenser hatred of capitalism when the workers discover she is only a painted lady.

But let the good paternal bosses try. We can be patient, indeed we must be patient. Nothing can be done until the people SEE, see beneath the paint, beneath the hypocrisy, as even the workers of Ludlow perhaps may see—that the painted lady is only the insatiable appetite of capitalist greed.

wardville, Ill., according to the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. One divorce every ten minutes! The "divorces" were not Socialists, but good Democrats and Republicans, and, above all, they pretended to be good Christians. Bishop Glennon, please take note. This might make a fine subject for another New Cathedral lecture on "The Backyard Ministry of Socialism."

tion of reform there must be. The total number of people lynched in the United States during the last sixteen years is 1,736. This is modern civilization!—Labor, St. Louis, Mo.

The Capitalist Hookworm.

One of the very first thoughts that springs into view is the somewhat tame and hackneyed scientific observation that the whole matter proves once more the old claim of the Socialist and the modern pedagogue that laziness is not a part of human nature, but is due to disease, either of the individual or the social system.

Heherto the one example that has been used to disprove this position was the Georgia "cracker." Now we discover that it was not for this pimicious hookworm that he was as energetic as the Yankee factory hand.

The good Christian town of Cairo, Ill., had a grand picnic and free show last week. In the presence of about ten thousand men (2) and women (3) a negro was hanged to a telegraph post, shot full of holes, his body dragged through the streets, and then burned amid the applause of the "audience." The same night a white man was lynched by the same murderous crowd of law-abiding Democratic and Republican citizens and their good, pious, feminine companions and admirers. Call this justified Christian revenge, if you please. We call it cowardly murder for which no punishment can be too severe; if punishment according to our modern conception

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Every Saturday

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FREDERIC HEATH VICTOR L. BERGER
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of its Contributors.Official Paper of the Federated Trade Council
of Milwaukee and the Wisconsin State Fed-
eration of Labor.

Entered at the Milwaukee Post Office as Second-Class Matter, August 20, 1901.

A moving picture theater in Chicago that will not only amuse and entertain, but in addition teach Socialism and the class struggle, will soon be running off reels of films to ever-changing crowds of working people.

The Adrem company, the organization formed to carry on this practical plan of propaganda, starts with Chicago as its base of operations, but will eventually establish a chain of moving picture theaters throughout the United States.

The men who have formed the Adrem company, to carry on this work are J. Mahlon Barnes, John C. Chase, Victor Waite, Henry E. Allen and Carl Strover.

Commenting on the poor showing made in the New York city election last week by the party, the Daily Call makes the following timely observations:

"Has our propaganda lacked the constructiveness, the directness which it must have in order to be understood of us, we will not say all men, but at least all intelligent and thinking men? HAVE WE BEEN TALKING ABSTRACTIONS THAT MOST PEOPLE FAIL TO UNDERSTAND?

"HAVE WE BEEN KEEPING ALOOF FROM THE LIFE OF THE WORKING PEOPLE? HAVE WE BEEN DOING THE THINGS THAT WOULD SHOW THEM THAT WE TAKE AN INTEREST IN THEIR DAILY NEEDS? Have we been helping them in their strikes and other conflicts with their employers?"

"The Evening Post mockingly observes that with Socialist voters the promise of immediate blessings, like cheaper gas, outweighs the distant Socialist ideal." Well, in the first place, ought the Socialist party to ignore entirely such things as 'cheaper gas'? Is it not, on the contrary, our plain duty to lie in every fight for 'dearer labor' and 'cheaper gas' or the cheapening of any other necessary of life?

"And secondly, have we not re-

THE CHRISTIAN SOCIALIST.

The Christian Socialist is unique among Socialist papers because it is both revolutionary and religious, both scientific and ethical in its appeal and makes its plea particularly strong to religious men. It has won hundreds of ministers and other religious people to Socialism. It is intensely interesting to all classes of people. Many agnostics declare it to be the best propaganda paper in the Socialist movement.

It is entirely non-sectarian and interdenominational, working among people of all creeds. There have been a number of notable special editions, among them a Presbyterian, a Baptist, a Methodist, a Protestant Episcopal, a Temperance and a Catholic Special. You need it yourself and for propaganda, you will bring you several sample copies. 50c pay for the paper a whole year. Address 5633 Drexel Avenue, Chicago.

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Sunday, January 16

AFTERNOON AND EVENING

This is the first of a series of three card parties suggested by friends and sympathizers, to be held to enable them to materially assist in the erection of the NEW LABOR TEMPLE. During the sale of stock for this project there were many who wanted to help, but could not do so, because of inability to purchase even so much as one share.

There is considerable expense connected with this project before the building will be ready for occupancy. For instance, to get the Socialists, Trade Unions and their members to subscribe for a fund sufficient to pay for the site, all of whom have only limited means, it became necessary to offer some inducement. None, or very few, at least, fell they could afford to invest their meager savings without interest for nearly two years. And it WILL take nearly two years from the time some of these loyal comrades and friends came and paid their cash, until the new building is completed and drawing an income. So we were compelled to offer interest on their payments. Now, of course, this sum can not be taken from what these noble comrades, who came forward and made it possible for us to get our own home, advanced and paid in. It must be raised in some other manner. This interest, then, is one of the absolutely necessary expenses.

But there were and are many other costs connected with such a big undertaking of which every Socialist and trade unionist should be proud of when once realized. There is postage, printing, advertising, etc.

It is to help defray such items of expense as these that our friends, who were unable to assist in paying for the lot, proposed to help with. That's why these card parties and sociables are to be held. It offers pleasure, amusement and a sociable time besides the opportunity of aiding in securing a splendid, modern, new home for our movement.

Now, then, the opportunity offered, let us make the most of it. Let us make these card parties the talk of the town. Make them a success in the fullest measure. Boost them! Push them! Attend them! Get your friends to attend them! Whoop 'er up for them!

JUST THINK OF IT! TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. OF ALL ENTRY FEES WILL BE GIVEN IN CASH PRIZES. IF THE EXPECTATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE ARE REALIZED PROBABLY NO LESS THAN THAN TWO HUNDRED TABLES WILL BE REQUIRED. YOU CAN FIGURE OUT YOURSELF IN THAT EVENT WHAT THE CASH PRIZES WILL TOTAL. AND REMEMBER THAT ALL PRIZES WILL BE CASH—NO MERCHANDISE.

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All Cash PRIZES

Labor in Politics--By Robert Hunter

OME time ago a writer in the N. Y. Call said that labor is in politics in England and America only to defend its old-time rights of organization. This, of course, is not true. A few trade union leaders may be in politics for that purpose and a few others for their own profit, but labor is in politics for an altogether higher purpose.

Indeed, this has been precisely the evolution in thought and action through which every European movement has passed. Everywhere the Socialist, as well as the trade union movement has started, not as an aggressive step, but as a defensive action.

Men were forced together by oppression. When denied living wages they formed unions and struck. By taking this act they grasped for the first time the power of labor organization. It was to them illuminating. It was a new discovery, and flooded the earth with a new vision and a new hope.

Political organizations nearly everywhere are born as a result of political oppression. The rulers in most cases went one step too far. They tried to deprive the people of some old, well-founded right. They were brutal, aggressive, and in response to that aggression, political unions came into existence.

The Italian party was born in a night of reaction and repression. The Belgian party was born when all seemed lost.

The German workers took their first great step by coming together to defend themselves against the common enemy and the anti-Socialist laws later forced them further to defensive action.

The English movement was born when the parties in power endeavored to take away the rights of the trade unions.

Just as the trade unions proved useful by experience, so the political unions proved useful by the experience.

Since then the workers have not gone backward but forward, and with each new victory they gain a new vision of the power of political action.

And if they take independent political action and it saves to them their rights as union men, they will for the first time grasp the uses and power of a new weapon, namely, political action.

And if they have once learned this lesson they will not stop with safeguarding their old rights. They will

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And if they have once learned this lesson they will not stop with safeguarding their old rights. They will

Women's Column

By Elizabeth H. Thomas

The Torch in the Mine

MONG the awful facts brought to light by the investigation into the causes of the Cherry mine slaughter, none is worse than this: That the mine was fired by child labor.

A torch in the hands of a boy miner, under the legal age limit, did the fatal work. That torch left behind its trail of unnumbered victims, smothered in the awful depths of the burning mine. It left its dreary harvest of broken-hearted women, weeping desolate among their little fatherless children.

It is true that the construction and all the arrangements of the mine invited an accident. But that only made it more criminal to send a child, with a child's natural carelessness, into this death-trap and put a torch into his hands.

Here we have a dramatic instance of the deadly results of child labor. It is a vivid presentation. But every day, with less spectacular effect, the unconscious hands of the innocent child laborers work the unending of the toiling class.

We have dwelt long and earnestly on the sufferings of the child workers. They can hardly be exaggerated. But there is also another side to the child labor problem. It is the fatal injury which it inflicts upon all the workers and upon their cause. It is the steady deterioration which it brings to working-class conditions and wages.

And worst of all, is the systematic robbery by which child labor fleches from generation after generation their natural birthright of knowledge—of education.

Not more perilous were the gases in the Cherry mine, not more fatal in their consequences, than is the slow choke-damp of ignorance bred in the factories and shops where young children go to work before they have learned to think. It stifles the activities of the working-class. It is perhaps the chief reason why that class has never yet learned the path to its own emancipation.

The child who set fire to Cherry mine ought to teach us a lesson. He ought to remind us that these little victims of society are at the same time dragging it down—that as surely as this boy in the pit, they will unconsciously avenge their wrongs upon us all.

And we women ought especially to take this sad story to heart. Who will be moved by the woes and the evils of child labor if not we? Let us every one record from this day till we have destroyed the capitalist system which lies at the root of the wrong.

rights of organization is conservatism. Some ignorant of the history and of the tactics of the movement seem to believe that the only place where the protection of old-time rights occupy Socialist action is in those countries where the movement is tainted with laborism.

Now, let us see about that. In all the European congresses you hear constantly urged that the great immediate aim of the political movement is to gain for labor, greater powers of resistance. Anything that weakens the resisting power of labor is fought; anything that increases the resisting power of labor is sought.

This is just as true of the countries where trade unions are weak as in the countries where trade unions are strong. Indeed, nearly all reforms are sought chiefly for that reason. The feeding of school children, old age pensions, the abolition of child labor, are all advocated largely because they give greater powers of resistance to the working class.

Why do we fight for the ballot? At present it will often be used against us. We fight for it simply to place a weapon in the hands of labor which one day it will know how to use.

What is the reason that every Socialist movement fights militarism? Is it because the army is occasionally used for national defense? No. It is because the army is chiefly used to crush strikes. To weaken militarism is simply one way of increasing the power of resistance on the part of the oppressed.

Why do Socialist parties fight for the right to picket, the right of assemblage, the right of free speech and a free press?

Is it only for some sentimental and emotional reason, or is it because these are tools and instruments which give greater powers of resistance to the working class?

Socialists who condemn labor for

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OFFICERS:

Corresponding Secretary—JOHN REICHERT, 318 State St.
Recording Secretary—FREDERIC HEATH, 244 Sixth St.
Secretary-Treasurer—MILL BROOKS, 1000 North Avenue St.
Sergeant-at-Arms—W. W. WILSON, 1111 N. 12th St.
Business Agent—FRANK J. WEBER, 318 State St.

EXECUTIVE BOARD—William C. Josua, Walter S. Fisher, John J. Handley, William Coleman, James Sheehan, John Rader, Edward Rosenberg.

LABEL SECTION—Meetings 2d and 4th Thursday evenings, 318 State St. Chairman, Anton Miller; V. C. J. Brophy, Treas.; J. Reichert, Sec.

BUILDING TRADES SECTION—Meetings 2d and 4th Thursday evenings, 318 State St. Cor. Sec., John Schweizer, 505 Fifteenth St.; Fin. Sec., Henry Russell, 318 State St.; Business Agent, Wm. Gribling, 318 State St. (Chartered by A. F. of L. B. T. Dept.)

THE UNION LABEL continues to stand for "A Noble Manhood, a More Beautiful Womanhood and a Happier Childhood". The courts have not yet taken from us the right to employ this USE ITS POWER

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Opposite South Bay St.

H. KUHNS BARBER SHOP
462 REED STREET, Corner Scott

Kinsella & Jorns 2271 Howell Ave.

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WISCONSIN, MILWAUKEE

FRANK KORSCH
653 GREENFIELD AVENUE

Saloon and
Meeting Hall

F. TEWS BISTERS, CRAMS

603 FIRST STREET 313

FISH

200 copies of "The Crisis" and 10 copies of the 1906 American Federation of Labor convention proceedings. Also instructed to arrange a joint meeting for Dec. 13 or 17, of the executive boards of the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council, the executive board of the Building Trades Council, and the Federation executive board and other executive boards, to devise plans to support the State Labor Bureau in obtaining data on the out-of-work, cause and effect. Special Organizer Pastenberg gave a detailed report on the success and failures of his visits to Superior, Ashland, Rhinelander, Wausau, Marinette, Menominee, Mich., and Green Bay.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It is reported, through the public press, that the labor congress about to assemble in Copenhagen, Denmark, will take action on a resolution adopted by the labor congress held in Stuttgart, Germany, favoring the importation of Asiatic labor into the United States of America; and

Whereas, This resolution on the part of foreigners unqualified to judge on American conditions, is ridiculous assumption; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we hereby reiterate our position against the immigration of all Asiatic labor to this country, or its possessions, and beg to serve notice on our European comrades and friends that we intend these United States of America to be a white man's country despite their peculiar notions to the contrary.

Adopted.

Resolved, That we fully concur in the courageous and outspoken defense by the late convention of the American Federation of Labor and its officers in favor of the boycott, free press and free speech. However, we deplore its limited class-consciousness in its failure to recognize and advocate independent political action.

Adopted.

The meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the Secretary.

Fraternally submitted,

Fred Brockhausen, Sec'y.

The joint meeting above referred to will be held at Catel's hall, 300 Fourth street, Saturday, Dec. 16, 8 o'clock p.m.

Fred Brockhausen.

Trade Union Directory

In the following list names and number of the unions is given first, date and place of meeting follow. The name and address given is that of the union secretary. These secretaries are not fully performing their duties unless the corresponding secretary is present. Please, therefore, if the Council is to all times kept informed of any change in time and place of meeting, or of secretary or his or her address.

FEDERATED TRADES COUNCIL of Milwaukee and Vicinity—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Freie Gemeinde hall, 600 4th st. John Reichert, 318 State St.

BUILDING TRADES SECTION of the Federated Trades Council (chartered by A. F. of L. B. T. Dept.)—8d and 4th Thursdays, 318 State St. Secretary, John Schweizer, 505 Fifteenth St.; financial secretary, Henry Russell, 318 State St.; business agent, Wm. Gribling, 318 State St.

LABEL SECTION of the Federated Trades Council—8d and 4th Thursdays, 318 State St. Chairman, Anton Miller; vice chairman, John Brophy; treasurer, John Reichert.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL—3d Thursday, 318 State St. Richard Vogt, 746 11th st.

TYPOGRAPHICAL, No. 22 (I. T. U.)—Sunday, 9:00 a.m. Shubert (Academy) hall, Joseph LaPiere, 720 Majestic bldg.

TYPOGRAPHICAL, No. 18 (I. T. U.)—4th Saturday, 9:00 a.m. Shubert (Academy) hall, Joseph LaPiere, 720 Majestic bldg.

NEWSPAPER WRITERS, No. 9 (I. T. U.)—Miss E. H. Thomas, 244 6th st.

ELECTROTYPEERS, No. 19 (S. and E. I. U.)—4th Wednesday, 9:00 a.m. 306-308 4th st.

STEREOTYPEERS, No. 60 (S. and E. I. U.)—4th Sunday, 9:00 a.m. 306-308 4th st.

BOOKBINDERS, No. 49 (I. B. of B.)—Tuesday, 10:00 a.m. Freie Gemeinde hall, 600 4th st.

COAT MAKERS, No. 10 (B. I. U.)—8d and 4th Fridays, 300 4th st. A. P. Will, 522 11th st.

BUILDING LABORERS, No. 115—Every Saturday, 9:00 a.m. Chestnut st. C. Driedick.

BUTCHER WORKMEN, No. 222 (A. M. C. and B. W. of N. A.)—1st and 3d Tuesdays, 318 State St. Arthur, 746 11th st.

CAR WORKERS, No. 178 (I. A. of C. W. of A.)—1st and 3d Wednesdays, 1423 Green Bay Rd. Decker, 1271 Lincoln st.

BLACKSMITHS, No. 77 (I. B. of B. and H.)—3d and 4th Saturdays, National av. and Reed st. Thomas Kelly, 37 37th st.

CAKERS, No. 10 (I. B. of B.)—No. 306-308 4th st.

PAINTERS, No. 10 (I. B. of B.)—3d and 4th Mondays, 9:00 a.m. 306-308 4th st.

BOILER MAKERS, No. 107 (I. B. of B. M. and I. S. B.)—2d and 4th Mondays, Hartman's hall, Mineral st. 1st av. Paul Meyer, 1417 Calumet st.

PAINTERS, No. 108 (I. B. of B. N. A.)—1st and 3d Sundays, 300 4th st. Franklin hall, 228 Grand av. W. E. Mick, 220 2nd st.

PAINTERS, No. 109 (I. B. of B. and H.)—3d and 4th Saturdays, National av. and Reed st. Thomas Kelly, 37 37th st.

PAINTERS, No. 110 (I. B. of B.)—3d and 4th Mondays, 9:00 a.m. 306-308 4th st.

PAINTERS, No. 111 (I. B. of B.)—3d and 4th Tuesdays, 9:00 a.m. 306-308 4th st.

PAINTERS, No. 112 (I. B. of B.)—3d and 4th Thursdays, 9:00 a.m. 306-308 4th st.

PAINTERS, No. 113 (I. B. of B.)—3d and 4th Fridays, 9:00 a.m. 306-308 4th st.

PAINTERS, No. 114 (I. B. of B.)—3d and 4th Saturdays, 9:00 a.m. 306-308 4th st.

PAINTERS, No. 115 (I. B. of B.)—3d and 4th Sundays, 9:00 a.m. 306-308 4th st.

PAINTERS, No. 116 (I. B. of B.)—3d and 4th Mondays, 9:00 a.m. 306-308 4th st.

PAINTERS, No. 117 (I. B. of B.)—3d and 4th Tuesdays, 9:00 a.m. 306-308 4th st.

PAINTERS, No. 118 (I. B. of B.)—3d and 4th Wednesdays, 9:00 a.m. 306-308 4th st.

PAINTERS, No. 119 (I. B. of B.)—3d and 4th Thursdays, 9:00 a.m. 306-308 4th st.

PAINTERS, No. 120 (I. B. of B.)—3d and 4th Fridays, 9:00 a.m. 306-308 4th st.

PAINTERS, No. 121 (I. B. of B.)—3d and 4th Saturdays, 9:00 a.m. 306-308 4th st.

PAINTERS, No. 122 (I. B. of B.)—3d and 4th Sundays, 9:00 a.m. 306-308 4th st.

PAINTERS, No. 123 (I. B. of B.)—3d and 4th Mondays, 9:00 a.m. 306-308 4th st.

PAINTERS, No. 124 (I. B. of B.)—3d and 4th Tuesdays, 9:00 a.m. 306-308 4th st.

PAINTERS, No. 125 (I. B. of B.)—3d and 4th Wednesdays, 9:00 a.m. 306-308 4th st.

PAINTERS, No. 126 (I. B. of B.)—3d and 4th Thursdays, 9:00 a.m. 306-308 4th st.

PAINTERS, No. 127 (I. B. of B.)—3d and 4th Fridays, 9:00 a.m. 306-308 4th st.

PAINTERS, No. 128 (I. B. of B.)—3d and 4th Saturdays, 9:00 a.m. 306-308 4th st.

PAINTERS, No. 129 (I. B. of B.)—3d and 4th Sundays, 9:00 a.m. 306-308 4th st.

PAINTERS, No. 130 (I. B. of B.)—3d and 4th Mondays, 9:00 a.m. 306-308 4th st.

PAINTERS, No. 131 (I. B. of B.)—3d and 4th Tuesdays, 9:00 a.m. 306-308 4th st.

PAINTERS, No. 132 (I. B. of B.)—3d and 4th Wednesdays, 9:00 a.m. 306-308 4th st.

PAINTERS, No. 133 (I. B. of B.)—3d and 4th Thursdays, 9:00 a.m. 306-308 4th st.

PAINTERS, No. 134 (I. B. of B.)—3d and 4th Fridays, 9:00 a.m. 306-308 4th st.

PAINTERS, No. 135 (I. B. of B.)—3d and 4th Saturdays, 9:00 a.m. 306-308 4th st.

PAINTERS, No. 136 (



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It means a great deal to your fellow men and protects you against sweat shop tailoring.



Every man, union or otherwise, should patronize the firm that handles union-made goods. This is one of the largest tailoring firms in the United States, and has received the support of organized labor since the establishment—1884.

SPECIAL HOLIDAY OFFER

Owing to the extremely unseasonable weather we find that we have too many imported woolens on hand — Kersys, Meltons and English Full Cloth in Overcoats, Blue and Black Serge, Thibets, Dress Cloth, Pin Dot Worsts and Fancy Suitings, priced at \$30, \$27.50, \$25.00 and \$22.50. We have marked these down to \$15, \$12.50 and \$10.

\$5.00 EXTRA FINE SILK VEST FREE
with any of these suits or overcoats if you place your order between now and Christmas.

RIGHT NOW is the time to take advantage of this liberal offer.
United Woolen Mills Co., 105 Grand Ave.

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Please Mention the Social-Democratic Herald when placing your order.

Milwaukee Co. Organization

Address all communications to E. T. Melms, County Organizer, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

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For the whole family. Watches, Rings, Bracelets, Lockets, Chains, Silverware, etc. A fine line to select from.
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Repairing promptly attended to.

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and Men's Furnishings
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BRUNSWICK LUNCH
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It has been our desire for years to carry the best line of **Union Made Shoes** in the city.
Having accomplished this we are ready to offer to the Union Man the best values, in either a dress or a working-man's shoes.

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WHY NOT
come early and select your Xmas gifts while our line is complete, and you get prompt service? We carry a large assortment of Watches, Jewelry, Toilet Sets, Manicure Sets, Smoking Sets, Monogram Rings and Charms, made to order.
E. BACHMANN 811 THIRD ST.
Near North Ave.

Mechanics' Tools

Guns, Ammunition, Washing Machines, and a General Line of Hardware, Ranges and Heaters
GARLAND STOVES MY LEADING LINE

Many Other Styles to Select From
LOUIS WEISS

ment will start promptly at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and a sociable will follow in the evening.

The Aurora Singing Society and also the Vorwaerts Singing Society held successful afternoon entertainments last Sunday afternoon and evening, at the South Side Turner hall and at the Bohemian hall respectively.

Do not fail to attend the Lewis lectures at the Freie Gemeinde hall Tuesday night until further notice. The hall is located at 264 Fourth st., and lectures commence promptly at 8 o'clock.

The Twenty-third Ward Branch has arranged for a prize schafskopf party at Wollin's hall, corner Thirteenth and Greenfield avenues, Sunday, Dec. 12. Thirty dollars in cash and merchandise prizes will go to the winners. Admission to the tournament \$5 each, including refreshments.

The Twenty-second Ward Branch has secured Waedekin's Hall, 2741 North Avenue for a prize schafskopf tournament, Sunday afternoon, Dec. 12. Admission to this tournament will be 50 cents, including refreshments.

The Town of Lake Branch No. 2 will hold its second grand schafskopf tournament at Thomas Saulitz's hall, on the Chicago road, two blocks north of Nordberg Manufacturing plant.

The Twelfth Ward Branch has appointed a committee to arrange for their annual Sylvester ball, which will be held at Hoff's hall, 601 Kinnickinnic Avenue. They invite their many friends and sympathizers of the movement to attend on this occasion.

The Bay View Socialist Women's Club will hold a prize einch party every first Tuesday afternoon of the month, at Korsch's hall, Ninth and Greenfield avenues. They likewise hold a einch party every first Friday afternoon of the month at the Socialist Home, 382 Washington street. The latter is held for the benefit of the Fifth Ward Branch.

The Deutscher Arbeiter Club has arranged for a monster mask ball at the South Side Armory hall, First ave. and Mitchell st., Saturday evening, February 5, 1910.

The Socialist Männer Chor has arranged for an afternoon entertainment and ball, to be held at the Bahn Frei Turner hall, Sunday, April 10, 1910.

Branch Meetings Next Week.
MONDAY.

County Central Committee—Pasciun's hall, 325 Chestnut street.
TUESDAY.

Twenty-first Ward Branch—Rasching's hall, Buttermilk and Chambers streets, West Mills Branch—5619 Greenfield avenue.

Fifteenth Ward Branch—Odd Fellows' hall, Nineteenth and Vliet streets.
WEDNESDAY.

Town of Lake No. 2—Oklahoma and Chicago avenues.
THURSDAY.

Fifth Ward Branch—382 Washington street.

Croatian Working-men's Educational and Political Society—164 Reed street.

Social-Democratic Coming Nations—Oklahoma and Chicago avenues.

Eighteenth Ward Branch—490 Cramer street.

Ninth Ward Branch—467 Eleventh street (upstairs).
FRIDAY.

Second Ward Branch—341 Sixth street.

Eighth Ward Branch—South Side Turn hall, National avenue.

Twenty-second Ward Branch—Waedekin's hall, 2741 North Avenue.
SATURDAY.

Polish Branch—Northwest corner of Ninth avenue and Grant street.

Town of Milwaukee Branch—Nash and Teutonia avenues.

Some Questions Asked
TO THE EDITOR:

They are speaking so much just now of the deficit in the post office department and, of course, are trying to remedy it again by making the carriers work harder. Let them put the blame where it belongs—the railroads are getting an immense fortune each year for handling the mails, which is practically of no expense to them. The postmasters of the country are getting more salary than all the carriers in the United States combined. The newspapers and magazine companies are having their matter sent out and delivered for a cent a pound. We must pay more when sending merchandise in our own country than when sending it abroad.

Another thing. Why did they increase the salary of the employees from \$1,000 to \$1,200 per annum? Why did they not put on more men to do the work, for it is really needed. This country ought to be rich enough to run its post office system without making its employees work like galley slaves and horses, as is at present the case. We have now an army of inspectors and examiners to support, who are constantly retarding the work of the men instead of helping it on. If these men were not perpetually examining, criticising and bullying the employees they would be in a more contented frame of mind and could do more of it. The money-men of the chamber of commerce are trying to show the government how, by a schedule of theirs, they can get their mail sooner. They do not seem to realize that the trouble is largely this: The postal employees, afraid of being checked up for every slight error, are now so cautious that they cannot throw as much mail as formerly. It is better for them, you know, to have the mail over than to work like crazy to get it out and perhaps make a few mistakes.

A Social-Democrat.
Milwaukee.

SALOON PROPERTY FOR SALE CHEAP

Three story brick building on East Water Street, near Biddle. Price \$18,000.

Saloon and cottage on Fond du Lac Avenue, near 18th Street, lot 418120 ft. solid brick, 7 rooms in cottage and 6 rooms above saloon, steam heat, bath. Price \$16,000. Call or phone Telephone Grand 1980.

BENJ. FREY & CO.
201 GERMANY BLDG.

Capitalism's "Honorable" Methods! A Tell-Tale Letter

Railway Audit & Inspection Company
Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 12, 1909.

Gentlemen: A great many business men have the idea the services of a secret service company are only required when some irregularity has occurred, but is it not just as important to provide as far as possible, against such irregularities in advance, just as much as it would be to consult an attorney before entering into a transaction which might involve litigation? On the other hand, many business men seem to think that they are throwing money away by employing men in a secret capacity, inasmuch as apparently nothing tangible is added to their assets from the outlay, but while this may, to a certain extent be true, the fact nevertheless remains, that without an investigation by disinterested persons, conditions could not be made known.

All corporations as a rule audit their books and check their accounts regularly, simply to be on the safe side. They do not consider leaks in any other place, when as a matter of fact, we know that they do exist in all branches of business. Why not let us audit your employees in any department, from the bookkeeper down to the mechanic or mill hand? We can furnish you competent operatives to work in your factory or business house in any department that you specify, who will be able to cope with any employees (as far as his ability to work alongside is concerned), and who will report to you regularly as to what is going on in that particular department. Would it not be a great benefit to you to know who among your employees are careless, incompetent, dishonest and disloyal, also the agitators and disturbers (provided your employees are unionized)? With this information in your possession, you would be able to promote further economy and harmony of operation. If your factory is unionized, in ninety-nine cases, reports given by our men would place you in a position at times to prevent the necessity of such extreme measures as a strike, as you would be in possession of this information in advance and be able to cope with the situation before serious trouble occurs.

It is within the heart of your own business where we operate, placing information before you that you cannot secure yourself, through your office or through your subordinates. I presume you are aware that most or all the trouble that exists in manufacturing properties comes when the foreman or bosses are away and this information can only be secured by having a secret man among these employees, in the capacity of an ordinary laboring hand.

Should you desire reference, we can furnish you with the names of presidents and managers of over three hundred electric and steam railroads in the United States, as well as prominent bankers with whom we have been having business relations in the past six or seven years.

We are not an ordinary detective agency, as we do not handle any class of detective work outside of that mentioned at the top of our letter head. We specialize on this work and would be pleased to quote you prices, if you are interested or have a representative call on you.

Very respectfully,

H. N. BROWN, V. P. & Gen'l Mgr.

THINKING ABOUT

what you will buy for mother, are you? She needs many things, no doubt, and perhaps nothing more than a nice pair of shoes. She has been neglecting her own wants throughout the year for your sake, and you can see that her shoes are not as good as your own. Plan to buy her a pair of shoes. It will be a very agreeable surprise, and may be the medium of keeping your mother from taking cold during the winter days. We can help you out in this matter in a very nice, stylish shoe at \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00 a pair.

Come in and see us about it now. We give the celebrated S. & H. Green Trading Stamps with every purchase.

THE AMERICAN SHOE STORE
Louis Ripple,
575-577
Mitchell St.

The "White" is King

Wisdom in choosing
Means comfort in using,
To prove it
Buy a "White" Sewing Machine
And use it.

Vibrating and Rotary Shuttle Machines
Sold on weekly or monthly payments

E. H. HEISMANN

Phone South 4092-Y 449 National Ave.

meeting with the executive board of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, Dec. 16, 8 p. m., at Catel's

STATE OF WISCONSIN, MILWAUKEE COUNTY, County Court—in Probate, to the Matter of the Estate of Lorenz Weber, deceased.

Letter of Administration on the Estate of Lorenz Weber, late of the City of Milwaukee, in said County of Milwaukee, deceased, having been duly granted to Martin Weber by this Court:

It is ordered, That the time from the date of the death until and including the first Tuesday of June, A. D., 1910, be and the same is hereby fixed as the time within which all creditors of the said Lorenz Weber, deceased, shall present their claims for examination and allowance.

It is further ordered, that all claims for necessary funeral expenses and the expenses of the administration of the estate, and for debts having a preference under the laws of the United States which are presented within sixty days hereafter be examined and adjusted by said Court, at its Court House, in the County of Milwaukee, in the regular term thereof appointed to be held on the first Tuesday of March, 1910, and all such creditors are hereby notified thereof.

It is further ordered, that all other claims and demands of all persons against the said Lorenz Weber, deceased, be examined and adjusted before this Court, at its Court House, in the County of Milwaukee, in the regular term thereof appointed to be held on the first Tuesday of September, 1910, and all such creditors are hereby notified thereof.

It is further ordered that notice of the time and place at which said claims and demands will be examined and adjusted as aforesaid, and of the time above limited for said creditors to present their claims and demands, be given by publishing a copy of this order in the Social-Democratic Herald, the newspaper published in the county of Milwaukee, the first publication to be within fifteen days from the date hereof.

Dated this 10th day of December, 1909.

By the Clerk, JOHN C. KAREL,

RICHARD ELSNER, County Judge.

Attorney for Estate.

WANTED

WANTED—To do addressing for societies, merchants, etc. Low prices, quick service. RAPID ADDRESSING CO., 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

WANTED—Orders for imitation typewriter letters; cannot be sold from the original CO-OPERATIVE PRINTERY, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

WANTED—Orders for "Socialism Made Plain," fourth edition. This office.

WANTED—BRANCHES and other societies to purchase their Skat and Schafkopf Score Cards, bearing the union label, from us. Fifteen cents a dozen. CO-OPERATIVE PRINTERY, 344 Sixth St.

FOR SALE

I am compelled to sell my 5 room cottage on Lisbon Ave., near 30th St., for \$2,000 taken at once. Address H. Caro of Social-Democratic Herald.

RECEIPT BOOKS, 50¢ in a book, with the union label, suitable for unions, branches, etc., 15¢ each, or two for \$1.00. SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING CO., 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

WARRANTS ON THE TREASURER—For \$100, \$200, \$300, \$400, \$500, \$600, \$700, \$800, \$900, \$1,000, \$1,100, \$1,200, \$1,300, \$1,400, \$1,500, \$1,600, \$1,700, \$1,800, \$1,900, \$2,000, \$2,100, \$2,200, \$2,300, \$2,400, \$2,500, \$2,600, \$2,700, \$2,800, \$2,900, \$3,000, \$3,100, \$3,200, \$3,300, \$3,400, \$3,500, \$3,600, \$3,700, \$3,800, \$3,900, \$4,000, \$4,100, \$4,200, \$4,300, \$4,400, \$4,500, \$4,600, \$4,700, \$4,800, \$4,900, \$5,000, \$5,100, \$5,200, \$5,300, \$5,400, \$5,500, \$5,600, \$5,700, \$5,800, \$5,900, \$6,000, \$6,100, \$6,200, \$6,300, \$6,400, \$6,500, \$6,600, \$6,700, \$6,800, \$6,900, \$7,000, \$7,100, \$7,200, \$7,300, \$7,400, \$7,500, \$7,600, \$7,700, \$7,800, \$7,900, \$8,000, \$8,100, \$8,200, \$8,300, \$8,400, \$8,500, \$8,600, \$8,700, \$8,800, \$8,900, \$9,000, \$9,100, \$9,200, \$9,300, \$9,400, \$9,500, \$9,600, \$9,700, \$9,800, \$9,900, \$10,000, \$10,100, \$10,200, \$10,300, \$10,400, \$10,500, \$10,600, \$10,700, \$10,800, \$10,900, \$11,000, \$11,100, \$11,200, \$11,300, \$11,400, \$11,500, \$11,600, \$11,700, \$11,800, \$11,900, \$12,000, \$12,100, \$12,200, \$12,300, \$12,400, \$12,500, \$12

Diamonds*Make A Merry Christmas*

The most appreciated of all Christmas Gifts are Diamonds—good as United States Gold Government Bonds—they never depreciate in value—they are lasting tributes. Tegtmeyer Diamonds are correctly weighed—correctly graded—correctly priced.



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This Beautiful Ring set with a perfect Diamond of magnificient luster.



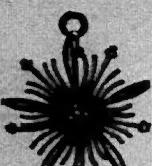
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For this Fine Gold Ring—Diamond set in secure Tiffany setting.



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For this Solid Gold Ring set with a perfect Diamond—very special.



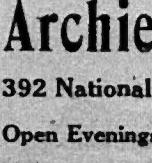
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For this handsome Sunburst Pendant—solid gold—studded with fine full cut Diamonds.



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A magnificent solid Gold Ring, set with a sparkling Diamond.



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For this Solid Gold Ring—full cut Diamond in fancy, solid setting.



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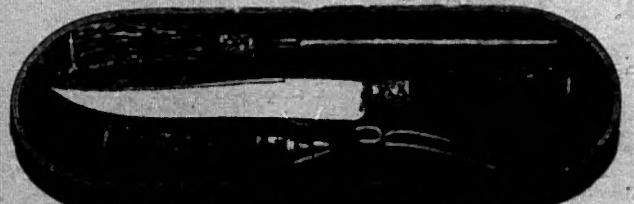
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buying your Christmas presents, as you only have a few more days left. Come early to pick while the stock is complete yet. We have suitable Christmas presents for young and old.



HOCKEY SKATES, a pair from.....\$1.50 to \$3.50
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Silver Tea and Table Spoons and many other different articles.

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AT THE THEATERSDavidson.
Marie Cahill, in her latest suc-

cessful musical comedy, "The Boys and Betty," will be the attraction at the Davidson theater for four nights and Wednesday matinee. It is the general opinion of those who witnessed the new play that in "The



DON'T HELP PAY HIGH DOWNTOWN RENTS
ONE CAR FARE MAY SAVE YOU DOLLARS

Eighteen years of unblemished business reputation up town means building up a neighborhood trade. This patronage would cease if not treated right. My big stock today is proof of continuous satisfaction of customers.

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Jewelry of every description offered at money-saving prices—Christmas gifts bought here are sure to please.

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This Fine Gas Reading Lamp
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Now is the Time

to select your Watch, have it engraved and timed.

We offer especially small sizes, 15 jewel in 20-year cases, for \$15.00, engraved free. Boys' and Girls' Watches \$1.00 and up.

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166 WISCONSIN ST.**Bargains in Cottages and Flats**

Cottage on 21st St., near Locust, \$1,700; part cash, balance to suit. Cottage on 22d St., near Hadley, \$1,650; part cash, balance to suit.

Flat on 17th St., near Locust, 33½x120 ft. lot, brick basement, 5 rooms and bath, hardwood floors and storm windows, for only \$3,800; part cash down, balance to suit.

Flat on West 24th St., near Hopkins, lot 30x120 ft., cement blocks basement, 6 rooms and bath, furnace heat, rent \$30; price only \$3,750; will take a good lot in trade.

We are offering a number of other good cottages and flats in the same neighborhood at great bargains.

Phone or call and we will show you these properties together with others.

BENJ. FREY & CO. 201 Germany Building

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Free Public School Lectures

Lectures, to which admission is free, are to be given in the public schools in the evening for adults as follows:

"Moral Problems of the Workers," a course of six lectures by Prof. Hugo P. J. Selinger, University of Chicago, to be given on consecutive Tuesdays. To be given in North Division High school, Cass and Knapp streets.

Friday, Dec. 17.—"Commerce and Industry in South America."

"Forestry."—Lectures by Edward M. Griffith, Wisconsin University, to be given in East Division High school, Cass and Knapp streets.

Tuesday, Dec. 14.—"Conservation of Our Natural Resources."

"Problems of the Hour," by Prof. A. E. Winslow, Boston, Mass.

Monday, Dec. 13.—"The Schools and their Critics." Tenth District School No. 1, Twelfth and Lloyd streets.

Tuesday, Dec. 14.—"Making Boys Manly." Eleventh District School No. 1, Twelfth and Lloyd streets.

Wednesday, Dec. 15.—"Rescuing Rascals." East Division High school, Cass and Knapp streets.

Boys and Betty" Miss Cahill has secured the very best vehicle for the dispensation of merriment that she has yet had.

Blance Walsh will appear in her great success, "The Test," at the Davidson theater for three nights beginning Thursday, Dec. 16. Miss Walsh is surrounded by an exceptionally strong cast.

Bijou.

"Pierre of the Plains," like the "Great Divide," is an intelligent picture of real western life. Its characters are not men of questionable repute, who fled to the great west to escape eastern law, but men of the Canadian plains, whose fathers were there before them. Pierre is intensely human. His devotion and self-sacrifice for a friend in trouble might well serve as an example for all classes and conditions of man. The play will be seen at the Bijou. There will be no advance in prices during this engagement.

Alhambra.

Louise Gunning, the high E prima donna, with Jess Dandy and a company of noted singers, clever players and famous Broadway show girls, comes to the Alhambra next week, in Frank Pixley and Gustav Luder's latest operetta, "Marcelle." Written and composed by the authors of such tremendous successes as "The Prince of Pilzen" and "Woodland," and with the leading feminine role in the hands of the most gifted of our light opera stars, the occasion cannot help being one of unusual interest.

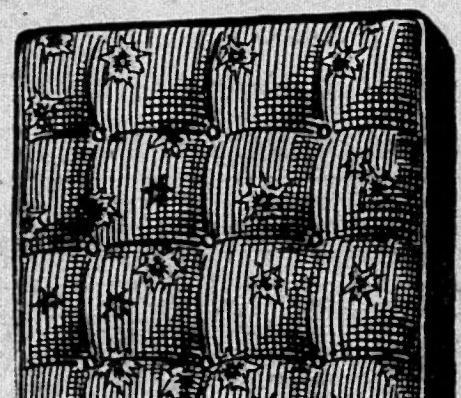
Empire.

The Six Baker Troupe of Comedy Cyclists heading the bill at the Empire next week, starting Monday night. Other acts on the bill are: Morrissey and Rich, Mad Daley, Alice Van, Ike Vogel, Columbia.

The big sensation, "The End of the World," headlines the bill at the Columbia next week. Other

acts are: Kindt Brothers, Smith and Brown, Aleck Wilson Trio, Steve Budnick sings "Good Luck, Mary."

NOTE: Orders for these chairs intended for Xmas presents must be sent in at once in order to insure prompt delivery by Christmas Day.

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Local Labor Notes

W. J. Aldridge was re-elected president of Machinists' Union No. 66, at the largest meeting ever held. There were 340 votes cast for every office. The union appointed a committee to arrange for the celebration in connection with the installation of officers in January, and it probably will be necessary to engage a larger hall.

Structural Iron Workers' union will revise its constitution in order to permit the enforcement of an apprentice system, and has appointed a committee for this purpose. The committee consists of W. E. Reddin, H. E. Los, Michael Burns, H. G. Manke, Fred Quirk, T. H. Kolas and Edward Belvin.

United Lodge No. 66, International Association of Machinists, held their annual election of officers Friday night, Dec. 3, at their new hall in the Alhambra Theater building. With the large attendance and interest taken in the work of the organization it looks as though they will have to engage a still larger hall. The hall at the South Side Turner hall, the following night, was a grand success in spite of the bad weather. A smoker will also be held in January.

Structural Iron Workers' union realized \$600 from the annual ball given Saturday night. Atty. W. B. Rubin won the donkey which was given away at the dance.

Milwaukee has not been overlooked by railroads involved in the switchmen's strike for men to take the places of the strikers. The railroads have sent an official to the city to secure men. The organized switchmen in and around Milwaukee have been notified of his presence here and are endeavoring to offset the work of the agent.

Wisconsin State Board

The state executive board met Dec. 5 with Comrades Berger, Rummel, Thompson and Gaylord present.

Charters were granted to Coloma, Centuria and the Italian branch of Milwaukee.

A communication was read from the city central committee of Kenosha, inquiring whether a member voting on the referendum for national committeeman and members of the state executive board could concentrate his votes on any one candidate instead of voting for several candidates. The board held that this method of voting would be a violation of the state constitution.

E. H. Thomas, Secretary

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We can suggest no nicer gift to son or daughter than one of our elegant timepieces. Add a fob or chain and you have an Xmas remembrance of permanent value and constant usefulness. We carry the largest stock of finer watches in the city—standard makes—and our prices are the very lowest. An example—

Gold Filled Case—11 Jewel—American Movement—Warranted 20 Years—\$10 Every Watch Fully Guaranteed.

AUG. H. STECHER CO. Jewelers
276 Third Street
3 Doors South of State

New Phonograph Firm

George H. Eichholz, dealer in phonographs and talking machines, and Charles Scheff of the Ross, Scheff & Weinmann Piano Co., have formed a partnership and bought out the business of Simon Goerke, 839 Third Street. It is the purpose of the new firm, which will be known as Eichholz & Scheff, to give the people of the north side a talking machine store up-to-date in every respect, carrying complete lines of Edison and Victor products.

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FINE GOLD AND GEM JEWELRY—new lots put in stock every day through the season—Brooches, Rings, Bracelets, Fins, Buttons, Lockets, Chain, Fobs, Watch Chains, Fine Combs—all of the newest, close priced for sure sale.

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Special orders need time. See our splendid assortment of unset Diamonds, Pearls and Gems. Estimates carefully made. Close competition figures.

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are a favorite New Years gift. Ours the reliable and most carefully tested stock. See them this week.

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